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#### ABSTRACT

This report covers proceedings of a conference designed to help state Title I staff carry out their responsibilities under Chapter 1 of the Educational Consolidation and Improvement Act to provide technical assistance to local districts. The general purposes of the seminar were (1) to provide participants with research-based tools that would help them assist local staff to focus on several important aspects of Title I programs and (2) to inform participants of resources that can be used to help district staff improve the basic skills component of their programs. The report's longest section describes the three conference sessions--providing technical assistance and using resource bases, approaches to effective inservice, and classroom management -- as well as related small-group presentations and mini-sessions. Participant concerns, issues raised during the sessions, and suggestions for followup activities are outlined, and conference evaluation results are summarized. Appendixes include the seminar agenda, a list of presenters, a directory of participants, and session evaluation data. (MJL)

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### REPORT OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

for the

TITLE I SEMINAR FOR THE CENTRAL STATES

January 20 - 22, 1982

Austin, Texas

Hosted by

CEMREL, Inc. St. Louis, Missouri

and

Southwest Educational Development Laboratory

Austin, Texas

This report is made pursuant to contract #400-81-0034. The amount charged to the Department of Education for the work resulting in this report (inclusive of the amount so charged for any prior reports submitted under this contract) is estimated at \$25,366. The names of the persons, employed or retained by the Contractor, with managerial or professional responsibilities for such work, or for the content of the report, are as follows:

Preston C. Kronkosky, Principal Investigator Anna Hundley Nancy Baker Jones Barbara Baylor Martha Boethel Ginger Pfister

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## INTRODUCTION

The Title I Seminar for the regional conferences whose pose was to assist state title I staff in carrying out the populations. Chapter I of the Educational Constitution and Improvement Act, to provide technical assistance to 100 little I staffs. The seminar was designed:

mal States was one of three ponsibilities, under

- to provide state Title I staff with a number of research-based tools which would help them assist local district staff to foods on several of the important aspects of Title programs -- specifically, the management of classroom and the design and conduct of inservice programs; and
- to provide state Title I staff with information about and experience with a number of resources, which they can access and use to help local district staff improve the basic skills component of their programs.

The seminar, funded by Title I through the National Institute of Education (NIE) and hosted by the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory's Regional, Exchange (SEDL/RX) in collaboration with the CEMREL Regional Exchange, was held in Austin, Texas, January 20-22, 1982. Participants from the 14 states in the SEDL and CEMREL regions included state Title I coordinators and members of their staff, National Diffusion Network (NDN) state facilitators, representatives from selected local Title I programs, and advisory board members from the SEDL and CEMREL Regional Exchanges.

The seminar's structure, format, and general content areas were determined through a conference planning process which involved federal officials from NIE, Title I, and the NDN, as well as representatives from the host institutions for the seminars to be held in the eastern and western states. As part of the planning process, SEDL and CEMREL also surveyed state Title I staffs in the fourteen states to obtain their input regarding the conference agenda.

In preparing the agenda and selecting presenters, SEDL and CEMREL sought not only to include those persons who could most effectively address the technical assistance needs of Title I coordinators, but also to reflect the diversity among available resource persons, in terms of race, ethnicity, gender, geography, and institutional affiliation. Conference staff felt--and the resulting agenda demonstrated--that the two goals of excellence and diversity among presenters were in no way incompatible.

Format of the two-day seminar called for three major sessions designed to provide an overwiew of research on each major topic-providing technical assistance, conducting effective inservice, and organizing and managing classroom instruction. In addition, a number of related small group sessions and minisessions offered opportunities to use materials, disguss issues, and share experiences.

The following sections of this report provide a description of each conference session, a summary of participant concerns and issues raised during the sessions, suggestions for follow-up activities, and a summary of conference evaluation results.

### CONFERENCE SESSIONS

## SEMINAR OPENING AND KEYNOTE

The conference got underway with greetings from the host staff and opening speeches by three representatives of the federal Department of Education. William Lobosco, Director of the Division of Program Development of the Title I Office in Washington, D.C., and Scott Juxhorn, the Secretary of Education's Regional Representative from Region VI, both emphasized that Title I programs have demonstrated their effectiveness through national, state, and local evaluation data, and that current federal policies are aimed at providing more flexibility for improving local practice. The seminar's keynote speaker, Brent Marriott, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education in the Department of Education, reinforced these statements noting that Title I is "probably the single most successful program administered by the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education." Marriott explained that the goal of the federal office now is to create a partnership with the states, who must in turn create a partnership with local school staffs. He outlined the tasks of state education staffs in contributing to local improvement as: (1) facilitating good management; (2) expanding resources; and (3) motivating teachers.

SESSION I: PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND USING RESOURCE BASES

Session Overview. Sheila Rosenblum, of Abt Associates, Inc., presented the overview, offering evidence from research and public policy analysis as to why technical assistance is important, describing its basic premises, and raising some of the issues which state education agencies (SEAs) need to address in order to design and manage a technical assistance system. Rosenblum defined technical assistance as "a process of providing the best available information, guidance, and help, in an appropriate time and manner in order to increase the effectiveness of local educational practice." She cited implementation studies which concluded that, "while local commitment to change is the most essential factor in successful implementation, without external assistance schools may not be able to make effective decisions about what and how to implement.

Rosenblum focused primarily on the <u>linkage</u> perspective of technical assistance, and noted that it is not necessary to be an expert in any given subject to be an effective technical assister. Cautioning against overinvolvement and "self-ownership" of local activities, she emphasized that "building local capacity may be

the most valuable impact of a school improvement effort." In conclusion, she outlined issues to be considered in establishing a technical assistance function: how to structure the technical assistance role (intensity and scope of involvement); what type(s) of assistance to offer (e.g., resource finding vs. problemsolving); how to select individuals as technical assisters; where to locate the role (centralized vs. decentralized); how to manage field agents; and how to address the need for training and support.

Small Group 1: What is Technical Assistance? Pascal Trohanis, director of Technical Assistance Development Systems (TADS) at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, presented the TADS approach to technical assistance (TA) and, in doing so, pointed out the key parameters in designing and operating a technical assistance system. The TADS approach is based on a five-step sequence of activities: (1) program planning; (2) needs assessment (which can be conducted on site or via written forms); (3) development of a TA agreement which specifies objectives of the TA, who will do what, how the TA will be evaluated, and the expected impact; (4) TA delivery; and (5) evaluation of the TA, which usually consists of a written follow-up survey.

Trohanis emphasized that the technical assistance coordinator, the person who plans and negotiates the TA activity, is the person who makes the system work; he or she functions as a linker, resource specialist, project advocate, and administrative assistant, and must possess effective communication skills. Trohanis also noted that it is necessary to "market" technical assistance services: to make people aware of the services, gain entry to local systems, and demonstrate competence.

Small Group 2: Bring About School Change. The Educational Renewal Model for Arkansas (ERMA), a method for improving school district practices through their own goals, priorities, and needs, was presented by Mary Gunter, Arkansas NDN State Facilitator. The ERMA process provides school districts with linkers who help the district identify problems, then locate the information, resources, programs, and consultants that are needed to solve the problems. The linkers also help districts get into the educational renewal process, by holding workshops about processes systematic decisionmaking, and guiding local staff through project activities. Project strategies are grounded in educational research, and the process has been field-tested successfully in three school districts over a three-year period.

Small Group 3: Identifying Regional Resources for Technical Assistance. Nancy Baker Jones of the SEDL Regional Exchange and Greg Goodman from the CEMREL Regional Exchange provided session

participants with information about agencies and publications which can offer support to providers of educational technical assistance. The session included handouts with extensive resource listings, and a handout describing the process of question negotiation, the avenue through which providers of technical assistance determine the precise need of their clients. Presenters answered participant questions about specific resources available within the SEDL and CEMREL regions.

Small Group 4: Identifying Essential Program Elements. Gene Hall and Shirley Hord from the Research on Improvement of Practice. Division of The University of Texas Research and Development. Center for Teacher Education introduced two major concepts which have emerged from their research on program implementation. Levels of Use provides a mechanism for assessing the degree to which innovations are being implemented, and thus a basis for determining further training/technical assistance needs. Innovation Configuration provides a method of identifying the major components of an innovation and the variations possible in implementing each component; from this information, component checklists are developed which can be used to diagnose, monitor, and evaluate implementation efforts.

These concepts are a part of the Research and Development Center's Concerns-Based Adoption Model (CBAM), an implementation model which assumes that change is a process, not an event, which entails developmental growth in the feelings and skills of the individuals implementing the change.

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Small Group 5: Basic Skills and Compensatory Education. Sandra Nichols, Program Specialist with the Texas Education Agency's Compensatory Education Program, presented an overview of the Texas Basic Skills Improvement Plan. The plan focuses on a unified and unduplicated effort of coordination of all resources, including general education (including bilingual), ESEA Title I, State Compensatory Education, Special Education, and others, to improve student performance in reading, mathematics, and writing. In developing the plan, Agency staff identified characteristics common to educational programs that have proven successful in producing essential levels of student achievement for all pupil populations. Classroom models which incorporate these characteristics then were developed for teachers to use in managing instruction, along with campus and district models to support classroom activities. In addition, the common characteristics were used to identify teacher and administrator competencies for staff development activities, and leadership activities for education service centers and Texas Education Agency support were defined.



## SESSION II: EFFECTIVE INSERVICE -- A VARIETY OF APPROACHES

Session Overview. The overview of inservice was presented by Lovely Billups, Assistant Director of the Educational Research and Dissemination Project of the American Federation of Teachers. She stated that research indicates no one best way to approach effective inservice; the task is to share multiple solutions. However, she noted, inservice activities should try to emulate the methods found most effective with adult learners, rather than operate on the old--and false--assumption that adults and children learn in the same way. Citing the research into adult learning, she emphasized the importance of: the learner's experience as a basis for teaching; exchange between teacher and learner, through mutual inquiry and group discussion; motivation--through life-oriented teaching; and allowance for variations in cognitive learning styles.

Billups also stressed the importance of effectively evaluating inservice efforts, but providing flexibility in evaluation designs to account for all possible effects, including social and psychological effects, of the activities.

Small Group 1: Linking Teachers to Research. Lovely Billups also conducted a small-group session, in which she provided participants with opportunities to explore ways in which research findings have been successfully translated for teacher use in the classroom. She stressed that meaningful change occurs as a process, not as an event; trainers must be aware of the appropriate entry level for those who are being trained and must pursue a course which utilizes direct personal intervention. She noted further that descriptive, instructional, and support materials must be accessible to teachers during the process, and administrative support of the process is crucial to its success.

Small Group 2: Useful Research for Staff Development. Gary Griffin, Director of the Research in Teacher Education Program of The University of Texas Research and Development Center for Teacher Education, discussed four research-derived strategies for engaging Title I personnel in staff development activities. He presented information regarding schools as social systems; peer group strategies; interactive research and development on schooling; and an approach to staff development based on curriculum planning knowledge and skills. He advocated an "eclectic" approach to staff development, drawing on the inservice strategies and program characteristics which are most applicable to the unique needs and concerns of each local school.

Small Group 3: An Inservice Model for Modifying Teacher Behavior. Jane Stallings, Director of the Process of Teaching Basic Reading Skills in the Secondary Schools Project at the Teaching and Learning Institute, Mountain Niew, California, introduced a mastery teaching model for training teachers to use time effectively. Key features of the program's delivery system are to: (1) state the staff development objectives; (2) select or develop instruments to measure relevant teacher behavior; (3) pretest teachers; (4) provide the staff development; (5) observe teachers; and (6) measure the behavior change. Program content focuses on the effective use of time by teachers, with emphasis on interactive instruction and maximizing student time-on-task.

Small Group 4: Models and Guidelines for Staff Development and Inservice. Al King, Senior Researcher with SEDL's Ways to Improve Education in Desegregated Schools Project, led a discussion of trends and developments, research results, and various models and types of inservice education. He emphasized inservice education as a process; discussion focused on all elements of the process: planning, preparation, implementation/delivery, application/adoption, and evaluation. King provided participants with forms and checklists for inservice education planning; he also focused on the importance of leadership, advantages of a collaborative approach, and the necessity of follow-up. In addition to discussing inservice education in general, he explored guidelines for inservice related to multicultural education and integrating the desegregated school.

Small Group 5: An Inservice Model for Improving Student Attitudes Toward School. The Positive Attitudes Toward Learning Project was introduced by John Zirges, Inservice Specialist with the Bethalto, Illinois project. His presentation focused on the key elements for implementing and sustaining educational improvements in inservice training programs, on the relationship of Title I teachers' skills to their students' attitudes toward learning, and on the relevance of the Positive Attitude Toward Learning's inservice component to Title I teachers and coordinators. Activities included a discussion of the criteria identified through the Rand Corporation's study of implementation as essential to effective implementation; a small group activity in which participants identified specific teaching skills which enable Title I and other teachers to improve students' attitudes toward self, school, and learning; and a simulation of techniques which enable Title I teachers to become "significant" to more of their students.

SESSION III: CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

Session Overview: The overview on classroom management was presented by David David Didzkom, Director of CEMREL's Research and



Development Interpretation Service. Holdzkom reviewed the results of research studies which have focused on how effective teachers manage their classrooms, which materials and learning activities are used, and how time is spent in classrooms. However, he cautioned that much of this research demonstrates only correlations, not cause and effect, and is based on standardized test scores, which pose special problems for many students and are unable to measure affective change.

Grouping research results into the four strands of opportunity for learning, motivators, structure, and instructional events, Holdzkom noted the following characteristics of effectively managed classrooms: (1) physical arrangements reinforce the teaching/learning style and objectives; (2) time is spent on teaching/learning, rather than on management, grading papers, etc.; (3) rules and procedures are uniform and consistently enforced, and have been taught to pupils; (4) teachers, parents, and administrators share clearly articulated goals, which are communicated to all students; (5) curriculum and tests, are consonant; (6) opportunities and occasions for off-task behavior are minimized; (7) the school environment provides strong leadership, high expectations for students, positive reinforcement, and an orderly, pleasant, happy atmosphere; and (8) reading is strongly emphasized.

Small Group 1: Classroom Organization and Effective Teaching. Ed Emmer, Acting Director of The University of Texas Research and Development Center for Teacher Education's Classroom Organization and Effective Teaching Project, summarized research on classroom management with special emphasis on the elementary and junior high/middle school grades. He reviewed the research base for knowledge about management and its relationship to student achievement in basic skills, placing special emphasis on the beginning of the year as a critical period in classroom life. Behaviors and activities used by teachers who are effective classroom managers were described and illustrated, using written case study materials and videotape segments. Emmer emphasized four keys to maintaining good classroom management: dactive monitoring; stopping inappropriate behavior quickly; consistent use of consequences; and maintaining task orientation and high levels of student accountability for work.

Small Group 2: The Role of the Principal in Improving Basic Skills Instruction. Jane Stallings presented information, based on research conducted in classrooms and schools during the past ten years, about the role of the principal in achieving success in basic skills instruction. She focused on ways to conduct and analyze effective school policies and leadership style, effective use of classroom time, and simple classroom observation systems. Among the outcomes she reported were the following: in schools



where students, teachers, and administrators collaborated in reviewing and developing school policies, teacher morale was higher and teachers were more committed to teaching; in schools where policies were clear and consistent and were communicated to students, students evidenced less missenavior and were absent less often; effective teachers had principals who were supportive of their efforts, sharing ideas, encouraging teacher growth, and providing opportunities for collaborative staff development.

Small Group 3: Management Techniques for Multiethnic Learning Teams. John Hollifield of the Student Team Learning Project at the Center for Social Organization of Schools in Baltimore, presented information about ways in which the Student Team Learning instructional process can be used by teachers to effectively manage heterogeneous classrooms and improveystudents' basic skills learning and interpersonal relations. The session included participation by attendees in a Student Team Learning process, discussion of technical assistance availability such as inservice training and use of certified trainers, and discussion of the use of team learning models for conducting various inservice training workshops. Hollifield explained and demonstrated the basic idea behind the Student Team Learning techniques: that when students learn in small, carefully structured learning teams and are rewarded for working toward a common goal, they help one another, gain in self-esteem and feelings of individual responsibility for their learning, and increase in respect and liking for their classmates, including their classmates of other races.

Geraldine H. Jenkins, Director of the East St. Louis Direct Instruction Follow Through Program, focused her presentation on management techniques which motivate and stimulate students interest in learning, and on the interrelatedness of parents and students in the implementation of successful instructional programs and the scheduling of language and reading activities for home and school. She shared techniques for changing negative environments into positive learning centers, and focused on specific classroom management techniques such as time management, grouping, rules for the classroom, and positive reinforcement. Jenkins provided participants with sample exercises; including checklists of supervisory skills and a classroom management assessment form; she also provided work sheets which teachers can use in daily planning.

MINISESSIONS

Minisession 1: Summary of Evaluation and Quality Control in Title 1 Programs. Karen Rowlett, Assistant Project Director of



the Region 6 Title I Technical Assistance Center, addressed current and projected requirements for evaluating Title I programs. She identified essential components of the SEA role in reviewing, monitoring, and improving local program evaluation procedures, and established basic steps SEA personnel can take to assure quality evaluation data. She also related the quality control role of SEA personnel to state-level decisions necessary for continuation of Title I evaluation under the new Chapter I guidelines. She concluded her presentation with an exercise to develop a state plan for improving quality of local evaluation data, which involved: (1) identifying ways of correcting common errors in reporting of evaluation data; (2) developing a timeline of activities for improving quality of data; and (3) planning methods by which the state could provide guidance to LEAs with respect to quality control:

Minisession 2: Process Evaluation. Betty Henslee, of the Louisiana State Department of Education's Title I Office, discussed a program for process evaluation which was implemented in Louisiana in 1979. Defining process evaluation as "a systematic approach to describing, examining and making changes to various characteristics of a Title I program, both during the program and at the end of the program," Henslee explained that the process evaluation program had been initiated because the Title I staff felt that test scores did not provide sufficient information about the effectiveness of local programs. She listed the major steps involved in conducting a process evaluation: (1) describe the program as planned; (2) describe the program as implemented; (3) identify program discrepancies; and (4) make programmatic changes. She explained that process evaluation can reveal such information as: what planned activities were implemented; what circumstances changed the implementation of activities; what effect a change of plans had on the activities; which activities were most critical to #the program; and what alternative activities can be implemented.

Minisession 3: Title I/NDN Collaboration: A Case Study. Nancy Moore, Illinois NDN State Facilitator, and Jolene Schultz, Missouri NDN State Facilitator, presented a session familiarizing participants with the National Diffusion Network. They discussed examples of Title I/NDN collaboration, with an emphasis on possible continuation and potential for additional Title I/NDN linkages. They also discussed ways in which regional and local educators can gain access to the validated processes and products available through the National Diffusion Network.

Minisession 4: Motivating Secondary School Delinquents and Dropouts. Donald May, Project Administrator of the FOCUS Dissemination Project, Hastings, Minnesota, presented an overview of FOCUS, a successful high school program for dealing with

disaffected youth. The FOCUS Model uses a mini-school approach that operates in cooperation with and as an extension of existing programs and services provided by the district. Classes FOCUS include English, social studies, American history, math, Family Group, and work experiences for senior high school students. The FOCUS program differs from other mini-school concepts dealing with alienated students in its Family Group atmosphere, which emphasizes care, nurturance, and structure in its approach to students. Students are confronted with their unacceptable behavior and positively reinforced for acting in socially acceptable ways. are selected from volunteers from the existing teaching staff to cover the offered subject areas; each staff member also is involved in at least one Family Group. Staff members are selected who are willing to experiment with different techniques and approaches in dealing with students. The FOCUS team offers an interdisciplinary approach which combines individualized instruction and group work based on the student's ability and needs.

Minisession 5: 'Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA) 1981: Michigan's Approach. Phil Hawkins, Director of Planning for the Michigan State Department of Education, focused his presentation on the implications of the ECIA for ESEA Title I and the programs consolidated under Chapter 2 of the Act. His emphasis was on the potential\_relationship between Chapter 2, the "Block Grant," and Chapter 1 in the future. Hawkins presented a filmstrip outling major provisions of the ECIA, reviewed the provisions and status of ECIA, reviewed the possibilities for establishing allocation formulas for funding, and outlined potential SEA activities, which include: needs assessment assistance; curriculum assistance, evaluation ssistance; interagency cooperation; and audit. Using Michiga as an example, he described the funding impact of the block grants and Chapter I, and described Michigan's activities in planning and allocating resources under the new provisions.

### SEMINAR WRAPUP

Wilbert A. Cheatham, Director of Compensatory Education Programs of the Department of Education's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, made the final presentation to conference participants. He focused on the Administration's concern for improving the quality of local programs as the burdens of regulation and paperwork are diminished, and emphasized the importance of the shift in roles for state Title I staffs from monitoring compliance to providing technical assistance. He explained that the new regulations for Title I programs (which implement Chapter



I of the ECIA), while de-emphasizing federal requirements, address some issues beyond funding, including: maintenance of effort, student selection, comparability, and evaluation. Finally, he urged participants to plan with federal officials to take the next steps in implementing the new Chapter I, and to take an active role in disseminating information about the effectiveness of Title I programs.



# ISSUES, CONCERNS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

## ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Major areas of concern expressed by participants throughout the conference sessions included the following:

- How to maintain and improve services to clients in the face of more and more severe budget cuts;
- How to make the shift from a monitoring role to a technical assistance role;
- Whether it is possible to be both compliance monitor and technical assister, or whether the two roles are incompatible;
- How to provide technical assistance when many or most potential clients are not actively seeking help; and
- Whether, as programs are deregulated at the federal level, state-level regulation will increase.

The concerns of conference presenters often reflected those expressed by participants, particularly in regard to potential conflicts between monitoring and technical assistance roles, and to funding cuts. In addition, conference presentations repeatedly focused on the following:

- The importance of time-on-task as a factor in improving student achievement;
- The necessity for personal intervention as a catalyst for change/program improvement;
- The need for a systematic process for conducting all activities (including program implementation, staff development, and provision of technical assistance) which includes the following steps: preplanning, needs assessment, and measurement of outcomes; and
- The need for collaboration and participatory decisionmaking, between teachers and administrators, between local and state officials, between local officials and technical assisters, and between state and federal officials.



## SUGGESTIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

The high level of personal concern expressed by many state-level participants in this seminar relates to what some regard as lack of clear direction in their roles. Will technical assistance be emphasized? Is monitoring ended? Are the two roles to be combined? Can they be combined successfully? These questions surfaced during the seminar. All but the last can only be answered at the federal level. The answer to the last question is probably no, at least not by one person. The success of technical assistance efforts by state Title I staff in the future will depend on experience they have in conducting it and the support they can expect to get if they wish to sharpen the skills needed to provide such assistance. Follow-up, therefore, should consist, first, of a clear statement of state Title I staff roles and, second, of the provision of training support for those roles.



### **EVALUATION**

Gonference participants were asked to evaluate the seminar as a whole and to assess the relevance and effectiveness of each small-group and minisession they attended. In addition, all participants were sent a followup evaluation form approximately one month after the seminar was held. Overall summaries of participant responses are provided below; more detailed evaluation information about specific sessions is included in Appendix D.

Participants were asked to rate their reasons for attending the seminar. In both the summary and followup evaluations, the two reasons rated most strongly were "Information useful back home" (72% of respondents on the summary evaluation gave this item the strongest rating, along with 57% of respondents on the followup evaluation), and "Topics relevant to my job" (60% on summary evaluation; 61% on followup). In assessing the seminar as a whole, respondents expressed the greatest satisfaction with the way staff and presenters managed the conference; the seminar's format, atmosphere, and facilities; the accuracy and helpfulness of preconference materials; and the clarity of conference objectives. A majority of respondents also felt that conference presentations and materials were clear and applicable to their work, and that the seminar provided knowledge and skills which they could use in their work.

In evaluating specific seminar sessions, participants tended to rate the small groups and minisessions higher than the large group, or overview, sessions. Participant comments also indicated that specific, content-focused information was their principal concern; a number of respondents indicated dissatisfaction with the length and character of the opening session, and the number of "political types," included as introductory speakers.

Comments from participants on the summary and followup evaluation surveys also indicated that information and resources from the seminar will be incorporated into local practice, via:

- sharing of seminar materials;
- . adaptation and use of seminar techniques/approaches;
- · use of resource persons identified at seminar; and
- collaboration with seminar presenters and/or other participants.



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APPENDIX A
CONFERENCE AGENDA

## kednesday, January 20, 1982

0:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

REGISTRÁTION (Lunch on your own)

## SEMINAR ORIENTATION

Wilbert A. Cheatham
Director of Compensatory Education Programs
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
U. S. Department of Education
Washington, DC

Anna Hundley
Seminar Coordinator
Regional Exchange Project
Southwest Educational Development Laboratory
Austin, Texas

Preston C. Kronkosky
Acting Executive Director
Sputhwest Educational Development Laboratory
Austin, Texas

## **GREETINGS**

Scott Tuxhorn
Secretary's Regional Representative
U. S. Department of Education
Dallas, Texas

## SEMINAR KEYNOTE

Brent Marriott
Special Assistant to Assistant
Secretary for Elementary and
Secondary Education
U. S. Department of Education
Washington; DC

#### BREAK'

SESSION I: PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND USING RESOURCE BASES

1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

2:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.

2:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m.



2:15 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

SESSION OVERVIEW

Sheila Rosenblum Abt Associates, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

BREAK

3:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m.

SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

GROUP 1: What is Technical Assistante? How do you Resolve Conflict
Between Roles of Monitor and Technical Assistor?

Pascal Trohanis Director, Technical Assistance Development Systems University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina

GROUP 2: Bringing About School Change

Mary Gunter
Arkansas NDN State Facilitator
Educational Renewal Model for Arkansas
Prairie Grove, Arkansas

GROUP 3: Identifying Regional Resources for Technical Assistance

Nancy Baker Jones Senior Dissemination Specialist Regional Exchange Project Southwest Educational Development Laboratory Austin, Texas

Greg Goodman
Needs Assessment and Dissemination Specialist
Regional Exchange Project
CEMREL, Inc.
St. Louis, Missouri

GROUP 4: Identifying Essential Program Elements

Gene Hall
Division Coordinator
Research on Improvement of
Practice
The University of Texas Research
and Development Center
Austin, Texas

Shirley Hord Coordinator of Field Services The University of Texas Research and Development Center Austin, Texas GROUP 5: Basic Skills and Compensatory Education -- Tying It All Together

Sandra Nichols
Program Specialist
Compensatory Education Program
Texas Education Agency
Austin, Texas

5:15 p.m. FREE TIME/DINNER ON YOUR OWN

## Thursday, January 21, 1982

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. Coffee & Juice

8:30 a.m. - 12 noon SESSION II:

EFFECTIVE INSERVICE--A VARIETY OF APPROACHES

8:30 a.m. - 9:15 a.m. SESSION OVERVIEW

Lovely Billups
Assistant Director, Educational Issues
Educational Research and Dissemination Project
American Federation of Teachers
Washington, DC

9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. BREAK

9:30 a.m. - 12 noon SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

GROUP 1: Linking Teachers to Research

Lovely Billups
Assistant Director, Educational Issues
Educational Research and Dissemination Project
American Federation of Teachers
Washington, DC

GROUP 2: Useful Research for Staff Development: An Eclectic Approach

Gary Griffin
Program Director
Research in Teacher Education
The University of Texas Research and Development Center
Austin, Texas

GROUP 3: An Inservice Model for Modifying Teacher Behavior

Jane Stallings
Director
The Process of Teaching Basic Reading Skills in
Secondary Schools Project
Teaching and Learning Institute
Mountain View, California

GROUP 4: Models and Guidelines for Staff Development and Inservice

Al King Senior Researcher Ways to Improve Education in Desegregated Schools Project Southwest Educational Development Laboratory Austin, Texas

GROUP 5: An Inservice Model for Improving Student Attitude Toward School

John Zirges Inservice Specialist Positive Attitudes Toward Learning Project Bethalto, Illinois

12 noon - 1:30 p.m.

FREE TIME LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

MINI SESSIONS

SESSION 1: Summary of Evaluation and Quality Control in Title I Programs

Karen Rowlett
Assistant Project Director
Title I Technical Assistance Center, Region 6
Austin, Texas

SESSION 2: Process Evaluation

Betty Henslee Title I Office State Department of Education Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SESSION 3: Title I/NDN Collaboration: A Case Study

Nancy Moore Assistant Director Illinois NDN State Facilitator Metropolis, Illinois Jolene Schultz Missouri NDN State Facilitator Columbia, Missouri

SESSION 4: Motivating Secondary School Delinquents and Dropouts

Donald G. May Project Administrator Focus Dissemination Project Hastings, Minnesota SESSION 5: Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA)

1981: Michigan's Approach

Phil Hawkins

Director of Planning

Michigan State Department of Education

Lansing, Michigan

SESSION 6: Techniques for Teaching Oral Language to the

Spanish Dominant Child

Yolanda Gonzales Project Consultant Corpus Christi Follow

Through

Corpus Christi, Texas

Leticia Castaneda

Resource Center Specialist

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3:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

**BREAK** 

3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

MINI SESSIONS

ALL SESSIONS LISTED ABOVE WILL BE REPEATED AT THIS TIME

5:00 p.m.

FREE TIME/DINNER ON YOUR OWN.

Friday, January 22, 1982

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

Coffee & Juice

8:30 a.m. - 12 noon

SESSION III:

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT: WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT

EFFECTIVE CLASSROOMS? WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS

FOR TITLE I?

8:30 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.

SESSION OVERVIEW

David Holdzkom

Director

Research and Development Interpretation Service

CEMREL, Inc.

St. Louis, Missouri

9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

BREAK

9:30 a.m. - 12 noon.

SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

## GROUP 1: Classroom Organization and Effective Teaching

Ed Emmer
Acting Director
Classroom Organizationand Effective Teaching Project
The University of Texas Research and Development Center
Austin, Texas

# GROUP 2: The Role of the Principal in Improving Basic Skills Instruction

Jane Stallings
Director
The Process of Teaching Basic Reading Skills in
Secondary Schools Project
Teaching and Learning Institute
Mountain View, California

## GROUP 3: Management Techniques for Multiethnic Learning Teams

John Hollifie∦d Student Team Learning Project Center for Social Organization of Schools Baltimore, Maryland

## GROUP 4: An Early Childhood Management Program

Geraldine H. Jenkins
Director
East St. Louis Director Instruction Follow Through
East St. Louis, Illinois

12 noon - 12:30 p.m.

SEMINAR WRAP-UP

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Director of Compensatory Education Programs
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Preston C. Kronkosky Acting Executive Director, SEDL

Anna Hundley Regional Exchange, SEDL



APPENDIX B
LIST OF PRESENTERS



Presenters for Central States
Title I Seminar
January 20-22, 1982
Austin, Texas

## SEMINAR KEYNOTE/ORIENTATION

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## Session I--PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND USING RESOURCE BASES

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# Session I--PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND USING RESOURCE BASES (continued)

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Session III--CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT: WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT EFFECTIVE CLASSROOMS? WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR TITLE I?

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## Session III (continued)

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APPENDIX D

EVALUATION DATA

FOR INDIVIDUAL SESSIONS

#### PARTICIPANT SUMMARY EVALUATION

Item 1: Reasons for attending seminar

Item 1: Reasons for accending someon					
Rating Reason		3	2	1	Total
Topics of high personal interest	12	52%	11 48%	·	23
Information useful back home	18	72%	7 28%		25
Topics relevant to my job	15 <sup>.</sup>	60%	9 36%	1 4%	25-
Strongly encouraged by others	14	58%	6 25%	4 17%	24
Interact with peers	10	44%	9 39%	4 17%	23 .
Interact with presenters	16	67%	6 25%	2 8%	24

3=very important 2=somewhat important 1=not important

Item 2: Conference assessment

Rating		*		
Reason 3	4	3	2-1	Total _
Objectives clearly defined	16 619	% 9 35%	1 4%	26
Objectives addressed my needs	13: 50	% в 31%	5 9%	26
Presentations clear	14 - 54	% 12 46%		26
Presentations applicable to my work	12 46	9 35%	5 19%	26
Materials applicable to my work	13 50	10 38%	3 12%	26
Preconference materials helpful	17 65	5% 7 27%	2 8%	26
Preconference materials accurately portrayed seminar	18 72	2% 7 28%		25
Seminar well managed	22 85	3% 4 15%		26
Format & atmosphere conducive to learning	20 77	7% 6 23%		26
Facilities adequate	20 77	7% 6 23%		. 26
Seminar provided knowledge I can, use in my work	9 47	7% 8 42%	2 11%	21
Seminar taught new skills I can use in my work	7 39	9% 10 56%	1 5%	18

# PRESENTER EVALUATION

	· <u> </u>		, 100 <u> </u>		
Rating	4	3	2	1	Totals
. I had adequate time to prepare for this seminar	9 90%	1 10%			10
. I was given adequate advance information regarding seminar objectives.	10 100%				10
. I was given adequate advance information regarding seminar format.	8 80%	2 20%		¥	10
. I was given adequate advance information regarding my presentation.	8 80%	2 20%	±200 1 − 100 − 10	•	10 ,
. Seminar objectives were clearly defined.	9 90%	1 10%		•	. 10
Seminar objectives were achieved.	3 30%	7 70%	•	6	10
7. Seminar objectives were appropriate to participant needs.	5 50%	3 30%	2 20%	•	10
3. The seminar format and atmosphere were conducive to learning.	7 70%	3 30%			10
<ol> <li>Adequate time was provided for my presentation.</li> </ol>	9 90%	1 10%			10.
O. Adequate time was provided for question and discussion.	10 100%		•		10
1. Physical facilities were adequate.	9 90%	1 10%			10
2. The seminar was well managed by Regional Exchange staff.	9 90%	1 10%			10
3. Participants indicated they will use th information I presented in their work.	e 2 29%	4 57%	1 14%		7
4. Participants indicated they will use in formation from the seminar in their wor	ъ 3 43%	4 57%			7



Item 1: Relevance of Content

Rating	4	3	2.	1	total
Session	4	J.	2		cocai
	27	13	7	-	47
Providing technical assistance	57%	28%	15%		
	19	21	7	3	50
Effective inservice	38%	42%	14%	6%	
	24	- 3	1	-	28
'Classroom management	86%	11%	3%		
	70	37	15	3	125
totals	56%	30%	12%	2%	

Item 2: Quality of Presentation

Rating Session	4	3	2	1	total
	23	20	6	-	49
Providing technical assistance	47%	41%	12%		
	17	- 15	9	7	48
Effective inservice	35%	31%	19%	15%	
	. 22	3	2	_	27
Ćlassroom management	<b>s</b> 82%	11%	17%		
	62 *	38	17	7	124
totals	50%	31%	14%	' 5%	

Item 3: Quality of Handouts and Materials

Rating					
Session	4.	3	2	1	total
	33	9	2	1	45
Providing technical assistance	73%	20%	5%	2%	
	17	- 5	4	2	28
Effective inservice	61 <u>%</u>	18%	14%	7%	
	22	3	. 2 .	-	27
Classroom management	81%	11%	8%		
9	72	17	8	3	100 .
totals	72%	17%	8%	3%	

Ratings: 4=1

4=verv good

3=good

2=fair

1=poor

## PARTICIPANT EVALUATION OF SMALL GROUPS

## SESSION I: PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Item 1: Relevance of Content

Group Rating Rating	4	3	2	1	Totals
1. What is technical assistance?	7 70%	3 30%			10
2. Bringing about school change	10 100%				10
3. Regional Resources	4 80%	1 20%		•	5
4. Identifying essential program elements	7 54%	3 23%	3, 23%		13
5. Basic skills and compensatory education	10 59%	6 35%	1 6%		17
totals	38 69%	13 24%	4 7%		55

Item 2: Quality of Presentation

Group Rating	. 4	3	2	1 -	Totals
1. What is technical assistance?	9 90%	1 10%		•	10
2. Bringing about school change	10 100%		10 m		10
3. Regional Resources	5 83%	1 17%			6
4. Identifying essential program elements	10 77%	2 15%	1 8%		13
5. Basic skills and compensatory education	10 55%	7 39%	1 6%		18
totals	44 77%	11 19%	2. 4%	, 76 - 2 	57

Item 3: Quality of Handouts and Materials

Group Rating	4	3	2	1	Totals
1. What is technical assistance?	7 78%		2 22%		9 ديا
2. Bringing about school change	9 90%	1 10%		,	10
3. Regional Resources	6 100%			Ţ	6
	10 77%	2 4 15%	1 8%		13
5. Basic skills and compensatory education	12 71%	5 29%			17
totals	44 80%	8 15%	3 5%		55

Item 4: Use of Time

Group? Rating		4		3	2		1		Totals
1. What is technical assistance?	6	60%	3	30%	1	10%			10
2. Bringing about school change	7	70%	3	30%		<i>i</i> +	•		10
3. Regional Resources	5	83%	1	17%				<i>i</i> ~7	6
4. Identifying essential program elements	7	54%	4	31%	1	8%	1	7%	13
5. Basic skills and compensatory education	11	60%	6	34%	1	6%		7	18
totals	36	63%	17	30%	3	5%	1	2%	57

# PARTICIPANT EVALUATION OF SMALL GROUPS SESSION II: EFFECTIVE INSERVICE

Item 1: Relevance of Content  roup  Rating		4		3	2	<u> </u>	Totals
. Linking teachers and research	2	100%					2
. Research for staff development	4	. 44%	4	44%	1 12%	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	9
. Modifying teacher behavior	19	95%	1	5%			20
. Inservice education models & guidelines	8	73%	3	27%			11
. Improving student attitudes(Inservice Model)	8	80%	2	20%			10
totals	41	79%	10	19%	1 2%	6	52

		* **,	<u> </u>	
4 //	3	2	43	Totals
2 100%		·	<u> </u>	2
7 78%	2 22%		21	9
18 . 90%	2 10%			20
8 73%	3 27%			11
9 82%	2 18%			11
44 83%	9 17%			53
	2 100% 7 78% 18 90% 8 73% 9 82%	2 100% 7 78% 2 22% 18 90% 2 10% 8 73% 3 27% 9 82% 2 18%	2 100% 7 78% 2 22% 18 90% 2 10% 8 73% 3 27% 9 82% 2 18%	2 100% 7 78% 2 22% 18 90% 2 10% 8 73% 3 27% 9 82% 2 18%

Item 3: Quality of Handouts and Materials Rating	r.	4	i	3 ,	. 2	1	Totals
Group  Linking teachers and research	* 2	100%			7.84		2
. Research for staff development	3	50%	. 3	50%		,	6
. Modifying teadher behavior	19	95%	1	5%			20
. Inservice education models & guidelines	6_	55%	5.	45%		 	11
. Improving student attitudes(Inservice Model)	. 7	64%	4	36%			11
totals	37	74%	13	26%			50

Item 4: Use of Time Rating	4	3	2	1,1	Totals
Group	2 100%				2
<ol> <li>Linking teachers and research</li> <li>Research for staff developmnet</li> </ol>	5 56%	4 44%	•		9
3. Modifying teacher behavior	18 90%	2 10%			20
4. Inservice education models & guidelines	9 82%	2 18%		1	-11
5. Improving student attitudes(Inservice Model)	7 70%	3 30%	Α	<u> </u>	10
totals	41 79%	11 21%	•		52

## PARTICIPANT EVALUATION OF SMALL GROUPS

SESSION III: CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

[tem 1: Relevance of Content

oup	4	3	2	1 .	Totals
Classroom Organization & Effective Teaching	6 75%	1 13%	1 12%		8
Role of the Principal	10 91%	1 9%			\ 11
Management Techniques for Multiethnic Teams	5 100%		ů.		5 % <sup>998</sup>
Early Childhood Management Program	2 50%	1 25%	1 25%	*	4
totals	23 82%	3 11%	2 7%	1	28

Item 2: Quality of Presentation

Rating	<del></del>	4		3	2	1.	Totals
Classroom Organization & Effective Teach-	5	63%	2	25%	<sup>1</sup> 12%		8
Role of the Principal	10	83%	2	1,7%	-		12
Management Techniques for Multiethnic Teams	3	60%	2	40%			5
Early Childhood Management Program	2	50%		*	2 50%		4
totals	20	69%	6	21.3	3 10%		29

Item 3: Quality of Handouts and Materials

Rating	4	3	2	]	Totals
Group Classroom Organization & Effective Teaching	6 75%	2 25%			8
Role of the Principal	12 100%				12
Management Techniques for Multiethnic Teams	5 100%				5
Early Childhood Management Program	2 50%	1 25%	1 25%		4
totals	25 86%	3 10%	1 4%		29

Item 4: Use of Time Totals Rating Classroom Organization & Effective Teach 12% 8 25% 63% 12 8% 11 92% Role of the Principal Management Techniques for Multiethnic Teams 5 20% 80% 4 25% 50% 25% 2 1 Early Childhood Management Program 2 7% 17% 22 76% totals



Ratings: 4=very good 3=good 2=fair, 1=poor

# PARTICIPANT EVALUATION OF SMALL GROUPS MINISESSIONS

## tem 1: Relevance of Content

Group Rating	4	3	2	1	Totals
O. Quality Control in Title I Programs	8 80%	2 20%	1.5		10
i. Quality Control in little 1 lioquals	7 78%	2 22%	En Contract		9
h Title I/NDN Collaboration	8 73%	2` 18%	1 9%		. 11
Motivating Delinquents	4 66%	1 17%	1 17%		-6
Michigan's Approach to ECIA	9 50%	8 44%	1 6%		18
totals	36 67%	15 28%	3 5%		54

#### tem 2: Quality of Presentation

Rating	4	3		2 .	1	Totals
Group  . Quality Control in Title I Programs	7 70%	3	30%			10
2 Process Evaluation	6 60%	i	40%	***		10
Title I/NDN Collaboration	8 73%	1	9%	2 18%		11
. Motivating Delinquents	1 17%	3	50%_	2 33%		6
Michigan's Approach to ECIA	11 61%	7	39%			- 18
totals	33 60%	18_	33%	4 - 7%		55

## tem 3: Quality of Handouts and Materials

Group Rating	4	3	°2_	]	Totals
1. Quality Control in Title I Programs	6 60%	4 40%.			10
2. Process Evaluation	6 60%	4 40%			10
3. Title I/NDN Collaboration,	6 60%	3 30%	1 10%		10
4. Motivating Delinquents		3 60%	2 40%		5
5. Michigan's Approach to EGIA	9 50%	8 44%	1 • 6%	4	18
totals	27 51%	22 41%	4 8%		53

## Item 4: Use of Time

Rating	4	3	. 2	1	Totals
Group  1. Quality Control in Title I Programs	8 80%	2 20%			10
2. Process Evaluation	6,60%	3 30%	1 10%		10
3. Title I/NDN Collaboration	8 73%	2 18%	1 9%.		11
4. Motivating Delinquents	2 34%	2 33%	2 33%		6
5. Michigan's Approach to ECIA	7 44%	8 50%	1 6%		16
• totals	31 59%	17 32%	5 9%		53

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#### FOLLOWIP EVALUATION

Item 1: Reasons for attending seminar	Ī	<del>-                                    </del>	1				
Rating Reason		3		2		1	Total
Topics of high personal interest	34_	50%	30	44%	4	6%	68
Information useful back home	38	57%	21	31%_	8	12%	67
Topics relevant to my job	41	61%	22	33%	4	6%	67
Strongly encouraged by others to attend	19	30%	29	45%	16	25%	64 .
Interact with peers	35	53%	23	35%	8	12%	66
Interact with presenters	34	53%	28	44%	2	3%	64

3=very important 2=somewhat important l=not important

Item 2: Conference assessment

Rating				
Reason	4	3	2-1	Ţotal
Objectives clearly defined	38 53%	31 44%	2 3%	,71
Objectives addressed my needs .	20 30%	32 48%	15 22%	67
Presentations clear	34 .49%	30 43%	6 8%	70
Presentations applicable to my work	24 35%	32 46%	13 19%	69
Materials applicable to my work	33 49%	24 35%	11 16%	68
Preconference materials helpful	31 47%	25 38%	10 15%	<sup>3</sup> 66
Preconference materials accurately portrayed seminar	33 50%	28° 42%	5 8%	66
Şeminar well managed	57 80%	14 20%		71 .
Format and atmosphere conducive to learning	42 59%	24 34%	5 7%_	71
Facilities adequate	5,1 73%	17 24%	2 3%	70
Seminar provided knowledge I can use in my work	27 44%	25 40%	10 16%	62
Seminar taught new skills I can use in my work	18 29%		20 32%	62

4=absolutely yes 3=somewhat yes

2=somewhat no

l=absolutely no

